

# The Sun.

SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1899.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.  
 DAILY, per Month, \$3.00  
 DAILY, per Year, \$30.00  
 SUNDAY, per Year, \$5.00  
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$35.00  
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month, \$3.00  
 Postage to foreign countries added.  
 Tax Box, New York City.

Paris-Kiosque No. 13, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

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## Yes, Come, Body and Bones!

The state of public sentiment in the Dominion is illustrated by the editorial article subjoined, copied in full from the *Woodstock Daily Express*, a leading newspaper of Ontario:

"There is one danger to England in this Alaskan boundary dispute which does not seem to have occurred to the selfish Little Englanders, who are advising Canada to be more civil toward her southern neighbor and not too insistent in her righteous demands and courageous resistance of overbearing encroachment, and that is the possibility of losing Canada altogether.

"If the mother country should think it wise to allow the Yankees to tread on our toes and pinch off little pieces of our anatomy whenever they please, no matter how painful and humiliating those operations may be to us, it may create a feeling in this country that we had better give over, body and bones, and have a chance to fight for our rights with our halberds in Presidential and other elections, rather than be the under dog crushed down by the weight of two such colossal titans as the British Empire and the American Republic.

"The political genius of the Canadians is superior to that of our neighbors, and we could more than hold our own in a fair fight, but they are being constantly sacrificed on the barren altar of greed to appease the hunger of the American eagle. It would be a sad day when such a thing should come to pass, but the people of this country may come to think it less painful to be swallowed whole than piecemeal."

This may be meant as a threat for temporary effect in England, but it embodies some of the best advice that any Canadian ever gave to Canada.

The suggestion that the Dominion will profit by coming over "body and bones" is a logical conclusion legitimately derived from the facts of the present situation. That heroic measure would at once remove all sources of irritation and all possibilities of conflict. It would benefit the United States not a little, but the chief gain would be Canada.

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Our institutions provide for all that.

The present and prospective value of the Philippines, both as regards their own natural resources and as giving their possessor the power to secure a large share of China's foreign commerce, is set forth at length in an article contributed to the August number of the *North American Review* by Mr. JOHN BARRETT, formerly our Minister to Siam. The author's opinions are clothed with the authority of a first-hand observer, and they are supported by statistics that speak for themselves.

The writer dismisses the question of our moral right to retain the Philippines by reminding us of a fundamental and unchallengeable truth, namely, that the United States have assumed an unavoidable responsibility, not only to themselves and the natives, but to the world, in expelling the Spaniards from the Philippine archipelago. We cannot return the islands to their former owners, nor sell them to another power, nor abandon them to the absolute control of native rulers without shirking that responsibility and taking a backward step, from which we could never recover.

As for the interior of the islands, the conclusion which he reached after extended travel through them before the outbreak of the war was that they present great opportunities not only for foreign commerce and inter-island trade, but for the legitimate investment of capital and for industrial enterprise. There is, he avers, no richer undeveloped portion of Asia than the Philippine group. He has visited, he tells us, the interiors both of Luzon and of Nippon, the principal island of Japan, and he does not hesitate to say that, aside from area and population, the comparison is altogether in favor of the former. As for climate, Manila is better off than Hong Kong, Bangkok, Singapore or Batavia, never of which the European officials and business men with their families and employees live in fair health, comfort and happiness. Those who are disposed to make of the Philippine climate a bugbear may be surprised to hear that "more people die of the grippe in New York in one year than of fever, cholera and plague in Manila in ten years."

As to the foreign commerce of the Philippines, which at present amounts to over \$30,000,000, Mr. BARRETT holds that it should be trebled within the next decade, and he says that \$150,000,000 might be expended on railway construction in portions of the island which have a large population and extensive products, and which may, therefore, be relied upon to return a reasonable interest on the investment.

The importance of the Philippines to us, however, is not to be measured by their intrinsic value, large as this is, and capable of indefinite expansion. The influence which the acquisition of the island empire has given us in the Far East is appreciated only by those who, like the writer of this article, were sojourners in that quarter of the globe at the time, and who witnessed the tremendous moral effect of Dewey's victory. The annihilation of the Spanish fleet was followed, Mr. BARRETT tells us, by a rising wave of American prestige that swept up and down the Asiatic coast of the Pacific like the rush of a tidal current. He does not overstate the fact, he thinks, when he asserts that the formal cession of the islands laid the basis for America's becoming a world power.

To what practical result can this moral ascendancy be turned?

The answer furnishes the text for the bulk of Mr. BARRETT's article. The distribution of China's foreign commerce will be in his judgment, the capital question of the twentieth century. Our interest in that distribution is not sectional but national. It is true that China and other countries of the Far East may be relied upon to take, eventually, all the flour and timber and a goodly portion of other kinds of food and raw products which California, Oregon, Washington and neighboring Pacific States can supply. They also want, however, the

raw and manufactured cotton of the South, and we may reasonably look forward to the time when the demand of Eastern Asia will absorb the surplus supply of the South's great staple. They want, also, the manufactured iron and steel and the miscellaneous products of the North and East, together with unlimited quantities of petroleum; and there is no reason why there should not be evolved among the hundreds of millions in the Far East a demand for Indian meal, the great staple of the Central West, such as has been created for wheat flour. The following facts are cited to prove that there is nothing visionary in the forecast: Not long ago it was asserted by trade experts that wheat flour would never be accepted in large quantities by the Chinese. As a matter of fact the shipments from Portland, Oregon, alone to Hong Kong have increased 1,000 per cent. In the last ten years, and coupled with those of San Francisco and the Puget Sound ports, now amount to many millions of dollars per annum. When we consider how small a fraction of China's millions have begun to use wheat flour, we cannot easily place a limit upon the future demand for that article.

Scarcely less noteworthy is the development of the market for American cotton goods in north China. Mr. BARRETT says that, when he first visited New-Chang, the gateway to Manchuria, our share of the imports was not over 15 per cent.; at the time of his last visit it was more than 50 per cent., and the proportion was increasing daily. The northern provinces of China now consume \$7,000,000 worth of our cottons, and there is no valid reason why they should not, ten years hence, take \$20,000,000 worth. Only a very few years ago \$3,000,000 represented the total value of this trade.

Mr. BARRETT says that but few people on the Pacific coast seem to recognize the enormous volume of the business that is transacted up and down the Asiatic coast of the Pacific. It amounts to a billion dollars in gold per annum, and represents the output and intake of half a billion human beings. Of this aggregate, the imports constitute over one-half. China's trade alone amounts to a quarter of a billion dollars, and, if her wants should ever expand, as have those of Japan and other countries aroused from their Asiatic lethargy, the value of her commerce would be more than doubled. Mr. BARRETT does not mean to aver that these figures will necessarily be attained during the lifetime of the present generation, but there is good ground for believing that they will be reached before the first half of the twentieth century has expired.

How are we to assure to ourselves the share of the future trade of the Far East to which our productive capacity and our geographical position entitle us? By insisting that, to whatever lengths the process of disintegration shall be carried through the apportionment of "spheres of influence," our old treaty rights conceded by the Middle Kingdom shall be conserved in a new form by the powers controlling the partitioned sections.

To that end the exercise of moral and material influence will be required, and that influence will be ours, so long as we retain the Philippines.

The demonstration of prosperity.

The foreign trade of the United States for the last fiscal year, ending with June, as shown in a quotation we made yesterday from the *Journal of Commerce*, was the most remarkable in our history. The total of our exports exceeded twelve hundred millions. It was less than the aggregate for the fiscal year of 1898 by about six million dollars, owing to a decrease in the value of our agricultural exports, but that deficiency was nearly made up by an increase of exports of manufactures from \$290,097,854 in 1898 to \$338,667,794 in 1899.

It is not surprising that Mr. WILLIAM R. GRACE, probably representing many Democrats of practical business experience, is reported to have acknowledged publicly that "in the light of recent events," he has completely changed the views "which led him to support the tariff views expressed by Mr. CLEVELAND in his famous message," so that now he sees clearly "that the amazing growth in all that makes for permanently prosperous conditions and in all influences that have so recently established the United States as a first-class power among the nations of the world, not only politically, but also financially and commercially, is due in great measure to the policy of protection." The opposition to the protective policy to which Mr. GRACE yielded so long has really never been more than academic in this country, unless formerly in the agricultural South. It was generated in the college lecture rooms of theoretical professors of political economy. It was never successful outside in the practical world of America, and never had any chance of succeeding.

The Democratic party in 1892, it is true, professed to adopt this academic theory, and pledged itself to the overthrow of "Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few," and even went so far as to declare in its platform that it is "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only." That was a very brave utterance, but as soon as the Democratic party got into power at Washington it proceeded itself to make a distinctively protective tariff, though in a bungling fashion, which caused great distress to business.

That was the end of the academic theory of free trade for the Democratic party. It was a platform in 1890 substantially dropped by some members of the old discussion are still fanned by callow newspaper philosophers in a feeble way, but it is a bygone issue, and the reason must be apparent to every one who read the astonishing tale of our national progress told by the table of our exports which we copied yesterday from the *Journal of Commerce*. It has been quenched by the emphatic demonstration of accomplished facts.

The record of more than twelve hundred millions of domestic exports in each of the years 1898 and 1899, including nearly six hundred and thirty millions of manufactured goods in the two years, is the more remarkable because that period was marked by a war with a foreign power and the incidental necessity of maintaining our authority in conquered territory. The years of the greatest foreign trade ever experienced in this country were coincident with a foreign war waged by us. We published yesterday, also, despatches from Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and Baltimore showing that so great is the volume of business at present that none of the railroads is able to furnish enough freight cars to carry it. Unprecedented prosperity extends through-

out the West. At the South manufacturing business is extending greatly and rapidly, and the old opposition to protection, once distinctive of that region, is disappearing before the assurance of an era of manufacturing prosperity for the South.

Everywhere in the Union the story is the same. Practical demonstration has upset academic theory.

## The Alleged Astor Pedigree.

Mr. WILLIAM WALDORE ASTOR contributed to the June number of his magazine, the *Pull Mail Magazine* of London, a biographical sketch of his great-grandfather, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the great fortune of that family. In it he included an alleged pedigree of the Astors, which carried them back to PEDRO D'ASTORGA, a Spanish knight of the eleventh century. The father of JOHN JACOB ASTOR was JOHANN JACOB, and he is described in this genealogical table as the grandson of JEAN JACQUES D'ASTORGA, a Frenchman of noble birth who "had a German wife, the recognition of the Edict of Nantes in 1682."

Naturally, this genealogical table offered a challenge to the genealogists of Europe, to whom it was made known so publicly, and, accordingly, one of the most expert of them, distinguished throughout Europe as such, was prompted to make an exhaustive research into first-hand evidence to determine its title to validity. The elaborate report of this gentleman, Mr. LATHROP WITTINGTON, is printed elsewhere in this number of THE SUN, and it will be seen that it disposes finally of the alleged pedigree by showing it to be impossible and vitiated by palpable forgery. Long as Mr. WITTINGTON's report is it will command the continuous interest of every reader of it, for besides collating the genealogical evidence it is enlivened throughout by descriptions of the man who had been a century earlier, the conditions of race, climate, society and politics are more nearly identical, perhaps, than in any other two cases of national development in the whole history of the world. Yet, while in the United States a hundred years ago only one-third of the entire population was urban, in Australia now one-third of all the people are gathered in cities.

This change has gone on during the past century all over the world, and its results present one of the most significant facts in the statistics of modern civilization.

## A Striking Illustration of Urban Growth.

In a monograph on "The Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century," published for Columbia University, Dr. ADNA PERRIN WELLS exhibits the change which a hundred years have wrought, by means of this very original and effective comparison:

1790.	1890.
Population of the United States, 3,929,214	
Population of cities of 10,000 and more, 129,561	
Proportion living in cities of 10,000 or more, 3.14 per cent.	
Population of the seven colonies of America, 2,980,905	
Population of cities of 10,000 or more, 1,264,383	
Proportion living in cities of 10,000 or more, 42.75 per cent.	

The population of Australia in 1891 was almost exactly that of the United States a century earlier. The conditions of race, climate, society and politics are more nearly identical, perhaps, than in any other two cases of national development in the whole history of the world. Yet, while in the United States a hundred years ago only one-third of the entire population was urban, in Australia now one-third of all the people are gathered in cities.

## The Tout Turns on Dewey.

If in descending from a railway carriage at any station in Europe or America you should politely decline to accept the advice of a tout for some particular hotel or sanitarium, and the tout should thereupon turn around and begin to tell exasperating lies about you to all comers, what would you think of him?

You would regard him not only as a very ungentlemanly person, but also as a villain who didn't understand his business and didn't look after the true interests of his employers.

That is about what has happened in the case of Admiral GEORGE DEWEY and Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, proprietor of the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* and the New York edition of the *Paris Herald*.

Upon the Admiral's arrival in Europe Mr. BENNETT welcomed him publicly with a ghastly dissertation upon maladies of the liver and abdomen, and urged him, with all the specious arguments known to the toutting profession, to go for cure not to Carlsbad but to Vichy. In the interest of the waters and hostilities, whereof the European edition of the *New York Herald* and the New York edition of the *Paris Herald* were minutely treated.

What penalty does the toutting profession pay for ignoring Mr. BENNETT's suggestions as to the best place to which to carry his liver for treatment?

The *Paris Herald* and the *New York Herald* yesterday printed a bogus interview purporting to have been held with Admiral DEWEY at Trieste on Friday by one of Mr. BENNETT's deputies, and exhibiting the Admiral to public ridicule as a sea-going ass beyond compare.

In this malevolent attack upon GEORGE DEWEY's reputation for common sense he is falsely represented as saying, among other idiotic things:

"Prince Henry of Prussia is a man of the type of his brother, the German Emperor."

"Our new war will be with Germany."

Such is the tout's revenge.

A curious dispute as to the value of the India rupee has just been decided by the United States Board of General Appraisers in this city. An invoice of goods shipped from India last autumn and consigned to the United States, declaring the exchange value of the rupee at 32.11 cents. This value is purely artificial, like the value of our silver dollar, and is the result of the closing of the India mints to silver in 1893, the bullion value of the coin being, as certified by the Director of our Mint, only 20 cents. The Appraisers have exposed the 32.11 cents. This value is purely artificial, like the value of our silver dollar, and is the result of the closing of the India mints to silver in 1893, the bullion value of the coin being, as certified by the Director of our Mint, only 20 cents. The Appraisers have exposed the 32.11 cents. This value is purely artificial, like the value of our silver dollar, and is the result of the closing of the India mints to silver in 1893, the bullion value of the coin being, as certified by the Director of our Mint, only 20 cents. The Appraisers have exposed the 32.11 cents.

It seems hard that, when the people of Kusale want to be annexed to our country and we want to annex them, there should be no prospect of their coming under our flag; but Germany's purchase of the whole group of Carolines from Spain makes it unlikely that she would part with this island at the eastern end of the chain, so that the petition of the King and other head men to Congress through President McKinley will hardly be immediately fruitful.

Kusale will be recognized under its other names of Ualan and Strong's Island as the island which we lately sought to buy of Spain for a cable and naval station, during the peace negotiations. She naturally refused to sell, having in view a disposal of the entire archipelago. It lies a little above five degrees of north latitude and is about 163 of east longitude, and perhaps four or five miles in contour, and has two small harbors. Its people have descended to some hundreds, but they are hospitable, intelligent and peaceful.

Like other volcanic islands, Kusale is high, densely wooded and fertile. Some of its valuable timber is specially suited for ships and dry docks, being very straight, long, durable and able to resist the salt water worm. The products are those usually found in the tropics, and food is abundant with little cultivation. For the principal value of the island would be less its products than its suitability for a cable station and for general naval purposes. It is said to be beautiful.

A special interest attaches to Kusale from the fact that for many years it has been the headquarters of the American missionaries in that region, particularly for the eastern Carolines and the Marshall and Gilbert groups. A training school has long been established there, where young natives have been educated as teachers or preachers, and thence taken in the missionary ship *Morning Star* for various islands where needed. It was to Kusale

that Capt. TAYLOR took the refugees from Ponapi in the Alliance after the troubles of our missionaries with the Spaniards on the latter island.

The petition to Congress says that "we have been in intercourse with the American people for forty-seven years, that is, with American missionaries, traders and whalers, and many of our people have been to the United States and have been in the service of the Americans," adding that "there is no other foreigner except here but American." Presumably this was written without knowledge of Germany's purchase of the islands. Perhaps some day and in some way the aspirations of these interesting people may be fulfilled.

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## DEMOCRACY ABANDONS ILLINOIS.

Is It Because the Iroquois Club Is a Cleveland Organization and Shrieks for Tariff?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: News comes that the Democracy, as represented in the present National Committee, will shift headquarters from Chicago to St. Louis.

What is the significance of this?

Chicago has been the inspiration, the dividing rod of the Democracy since 1892. In that year it nominated in that city McClellan and Pendleton and declared the war for the Union to be a failure.

In 1894 it discovered, in the same city, Cleveland, and as he was the first Democratic President in twenty-eight years it is believed took in the minds of party leaders that Chicago was an instrument for political success.

In 1898 the party veered to St. Louis, renominated Cleveland and lost.

In 1902 it tacked to Chicago, named Cleveland and Stevenson and won.

In 1904 it lined up in Chicago again, disagreed, floundered, and produced Bryan, Sewall and Silver. It lost.

In 1906 the committee meets, reaffirms its loyalty to Bryan, is swayed by him, and now drifts to St. Louis, the henceforth the helm is to point from St. Louis.

What has become of the Iroquois Club, that socio-political organization which came into existence with the return of the party from the wilderness? A few days before the recent meeting of the committee the Iroquois braves had a powwow in which they declared it is not silver but revenue that the country wants.

Has the Iroquois Club lost its cunning? It was the creator of elevated Democracy in the West.

It was the inspiration of Erskine M. Phelps, a millionaire merchant who had been a claimant and a commercial factor in Boston for many years before he went West. Mr. Phelps's Democracy is of the Massachusetts brand, and he is the friend of Oliver. Arthur Sewall built a big six-master and named it Erskine M. Phelps. Phelps is one of the Hon. Mr. Endicott's friends.

Mr. Phelps was about the starkest Democrat in Chicago when he first went there. He is the man who taught Chicago how to dine at O. P. M. Before he went to Chicago they used to eat in their shirtsleeves. There had been no regular Democratic club until the Iroquois, except the Boon Club, composed for the most part of contractors on the new City Hall and city building.

Mr. Phelps called to his aid in the organization of his club the Hon. William C. Goudy, attorney for the Northwestern Railroad, and the Hon. Charles D. Walcott, a member of the Illinois State Bar.

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